

Q2
671
C333
BIRD



Lynne Mattocks Lucas

SMITHSONIAN

FEB 14 2006

LIBRARIES

CBC Newsletter

for members of the Carolina Bird Club, Inc., ornithological society of the Carolinas

Volume 52

February 2006

Number 1

SPRING = MOUNTAINS = JEWELS IN THE TREES

By Gail Lankford

Yes, there is much to be said for thinking about spring migrants when it is gray, icy, and frigid outside! We will certainly hope it is warm and sunny, and that the skies are blue April 28-30 when we convene in Asheville for that special CBC fellowship and great birding. Consider coming a day early or staying an extra day in order to enjoy Asheville's vibrant downtown, the area's outstanding arts and crafts, and the Biltmore Estate.

Field trips will be all day Friday and Saturday as usual. They will cover the best birding areas of Buncombe, Haywood, Henderson, and Rutherford counties. These include the Blue Ridge Parkway north and south of Asheville, Max Patch, Great Smoky Mountains NP, Chimney Rock Park, Jackson Park/Hooper Lane, Wagon Gap Road, and Dillingham Road. There will also be trips on Thursday and Sunday for those who wish to stop on the way to and from Asheville at Curtis Creek/Mt. Mitchell, the Tryon area, and others.

Our Friday night speaker is Christine Kelly, Mountain Nongame Wildlife Biologist for the NC Wildlife Resources Commission. She is in charge of the Peregrine Falcon research, and will present information on how the birds have fared over the past couple of years. She will also include some 2006 data, as late April is mid season for Peregrine

nesting. On Saturday night our speaker will be Paul Super, Science Coordinator at the Appalachian Highlands Science Learning Center on Purchase Knob, Great Smoky Mountains National Park. His subject will be *Protecting the Birds of the Smokies: Avian Research and Management*.

Our meeting will be held at the Ramada Plaza Hotel, 435 Smoky Park Hwy. This is a block south of I-40 off exit #44. The guest rooms are newly remodeled and very nice with all the comforts of home. They include refrigerator, coffee maker, iron and board, data ports, two phones, and hair dryers. All but 30 rooms in the entire hotel are non-smoking. The rate is \$69 plus 11% tax for one to four people. This rate is available until March 27. Cancellations must be made 72 hours in advance. For reservations call 828-665-2161 or 1-800-678-2161.

From Friday through Sunday a full breakfast buffet (not included in the rate) will be available starting at 6 am. We will have a dessert social on Friday night before the 8 pm program. Plans are being made for a buffet dinner Saturday night before the program. Drinks from the hotel bar, located next to the meeting room, will be allowed into the meeting room. The hotel has an atrium lobby with an indoor heated swimming pool. There is acoustic deadening so that those in rooms with balconies over the lobby are not bothered by noise.

Call Gail Lankford at 828-667-5755 between 9 am – 9 pm for further information or email her at whocooksforyou@charter.net. Hope to see you there!

Adopt the pace of nature: her secret is patience. ~ Ralph Waldo Emerson

A Season for Soaring

By Jim Keighton

The hawks were still flying at the Mahogany Rock Hawkwatch at MP235 on the Blue Ridge Parkway on November 30, the last day of the three-month count period this year. One of the later than usual accipiters, a Cooper's Hawk, joined a Red-shouldered Hawk, eight Red-tailed Hawks, and a few vultures to round out this last day of the 2005 fall migration count, with a grand total of 4,225 migrants. Turkey Vultures and even Black Vultures have put on spectacular showing of kettles and streams well into November this year as a kind of encore to the September Broad-winged show.



*Broad-winged Hawk photo by
Harry Sell*

The best days for Broad-winged Hawks this year were on two September dates a week apart. On September 21, 508 birds came by in three kettles and streams just twenty minutes after everybody else left the hawk watch at 5 pm. As I took longer to put away all the watch site trappings, I continued to check the skies and discovered 205 hawks streaming right toward the watch site out of the northeast. These were followed by a giant kettle of 185 way out towards Sparta and another kettle of 64 in the valley to the northwest. The day's total Broad-wingeds were 756. On September 28 Harrol Blevins spotted over the top of Mahogany Rock the lead birds of another rush hour on the Broad-winged boulevard just as Bill Dunson arrived to help with the counting of this amorphous river of 550. Total Broad-wingeds for that day were 814.

Though we had significant numbers of Broad-winged Hawks most every day from September 17 through September 29, about half of these birds were about a week later than most years. This year many hawks were later coming through than in past years. Is that weather related? A changing climate effect?

Weather made for interesting hawk watching years ago (in the early 70's) when I brought some of my middle school students from Carolina Friends School in Durham to witness the migration at Thunderhill near Blowing Rock on the Parkway. Continuously occluded rainy conditions for several weeks had blocked plans for the trip, but for the 3rd weekend of September the weatherman promised a clearing front, so the group proceeded to Julian Price Campground Friday night. Yet Saturday morning the weather had not changed: we were miserably wet and lost in the clouds with no chance of spotting any hawks in migration. So, by late morning with no improvement in the sky, the vote was to head back to Durham.

But as we came lower in elevation along the Parkway headed north, we suddenly dropped just below the cloud layer. There in the dense woods right along the Parkway were hundreds of Broad-winged Hawks hopping from limb to limb to the south just under the cloud blanket. Then, as we came even lower below the clouds in the next several miles along the ridge, we witnessed over the open fields hundreds more hawks streaming — mostly flapping — to the southwest parallel to the Parkway and the ridge. Most were broad-wings, some were accipiters and falcons. We experienced no ridge-lift wind, no sun-warmed thermals, but still masses of hawks straining to move south at their appointed time. When you "gotta go, you gotta go." They could only be held up so many days before they had to move on towards their winter destiny, it seemed, even at much greater expenditure of energy than they were normally prepared to use.

Now, thirty years later, some hawks seem to be programmed to come a week or two later, as they have done this year at Mahogany Rock. Maybe some of those birds who ran into that wall of fog 30 years ago — or fall hurricanes in the last several years — did not survive to make passage another year at the earlier time. We shall look to future years to further fathom a season of soaring along the Blue Ridge of North Carolina.

Jim is the coordinator of the Mahogany Rock Hawk Watch for Blue Ridge Birders and the Hawk Migration Association of North America.

Birding the Pribilof Islands, Alaska

By Rick Knight

Alaska deservedly ranks high as a birding destination. It is a vast state and many parts are remote, accessible mainly by air. To make the most of a birding trip to Alaska, some of the “outpost” sites should be included in an itinerary. By outposts I mean places like the Aleutians, Gambell, or the Pribilof Islands.

The Pribilofs are a tiny group of five volcanic islands isolated in the Bering Sea. They lie 250 miles north of the Aleutians and 300 miles west of mainland Alaska, but about 500 miles from Russia. Only St. Paul Island and St. George Island are inhabited and accessible. Of these, St. Paul offers the best infrastructure for tourists and the broadest range of habitats. The native corporation (TDX) that owns most of the island also operates St. Paul Island Tours. Birders make up the vast majority of visitors.

The peak birding season there runs from mid May through mid June, although tours run through August. During this period birders hope to see migrants and Asian vagrants, although getting any of the latter is highly dependent on the weather (i.e., west winds needed). The breeding birds are easily observed all summer long (except that the auklets depart by mid August). Late summer and fall offer another chance at migrants and vagrants, primarily shorebirds. Visiting birders, whether groups or individuals, usually take the 3 or 4 day tour package and can expect to see about 40-50 species.

My perspective has been different. For three of the last four years I was employed as one of the birding guides and resided on St. Paul Island from May through August. About 110-120 species of birds are usually observed over the course of the summer. In three summers there I gained 27 life birds, including number 700 in the ABA area.

The spectacle of nesting seabirds is worth the trip by itself. Nearly three million alcids, kittiwakes, fulmars, and cormorants line the cliffs of the Pribilofs. Although the greatest numbers occur on St. George, all of the same species are easily observed at close range and in large numbers on St. Paul. A visit to the seabird cliffs is an aural treat, as well as a visual one. Chortling murrelets (both species), screeching Parakeet Auklets, chattering Least Auklets, and barking Crested Auklets contend with the chorus of kittiwakes (both species) for your attention. The Northern Fulmars and Red-faced Cormorants are less vocal, while the Horned and Tufted Puffins are largely silent or, at least, drowned out by the overall ruckus. Small numbers of Pigeon Guillemots, Ancient Murrelets, and Rhinoceros Auklets occur and may breed. This gives the birder a chance to have a “ten alcid day”. I should point out that St. Paul Island is the most accessible place to see the Red-legged Kittiwake, a Bering Sea specialist. Visiting birders usually see their first Red-legs on the drive from the airport to the hotel.

Several species of sought-after waterfowl can be found in the Pribilofs. Harlequin Ducks are numerous throughout the summer, but don’t breed. While more common early in the season, a few King Eiders linger all season. Eurasian Wigeon occur in May, often in good numbers. Most of the Green-winged Teal, which breed there, are of the Eurasian subspecies

(possibly a future split). A few Tufted Ducks usually visit in May or June. One year a Bean Goose played hide-and-seek with us for two weeks in July.

Shorebirds are another big attraction. Shorebird habitats on the island include sandy and rocky beaches (especially good where kelp washes ashore), tidal flats, and freshwater lakes. Rock Sandpipers are ubiquitous. Their calls, a metallic whirr, resonate across the tundra where they nest. Small numbers of Pacific Golden-Plovers, Wood Sandpipers, Wandering Tattlers, Bar-tailed Godwits, and Red-necked Stints appear regularly as spring and fall migrants. Common Snipe (the recent Eurasian split) often occurs in the spring, while Gray-tailed Tattler, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, and Ruff are more likely in late summer. (Please note: some or all of these migrants, while regular, may NOT be present during any 3 or 4 day tour, depending on the weather.) Mongolian Plover (now called Lesser Sand-Plover) and Common Greenshank appear briefly most years. Other vagrant shorebirds are possible, as well. In 2004, a Jack Snipe paid us a surprise visit — it was just the second Alaskan report (the other was also at St. Paul in 1919).

Other waterbirds that may be encountered include Yellow-billed Loon, Short-tailed Shearwater, Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel, all three jaegers, various gulls (Slaty-backed, Sabine’s, and even Ross’s), and Arctic or Aleutian Tern. The Siberian form of Common Tern (*longipennis*), a likely split, is annual.

As you might expect for a tiny, remote island, land birds are less diverse and less common than seabirds. Nonetheless, delightful species occur. Snowy Owl is the most frequent raptor. Only four species of songbirds breed regularly. Lapland Longspur, Snow Bunting, and Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch are common, while a few Winter Wrens lurk around the cliffs. Common Redpolls, and even Hoaries, may nest some years. Also, a few McKay’s Buntings may nest, probably hybridizing with Snow Buntings. Migrants from North America may include Bank Swallow, Hermit Thrush, American Pipit, Wilson’s Warbler, and (Sooty) Fox Sparrow.

But when the winds blow from the west (the stronger and longer the better), we jump into “vagrant mode” in hopes of finding Asian migrants blown off course. Because there are no trees on the island, songbirds seek shelter during blustery conditions wherever they can. Rock piles, cut banks, sand dunes, stacks of crab pots, or even the buildings in the village may provide this shelter. It can be challenging to search for a skulking Olive-backed Pipit or a wary Siberian (now Dark-sided) Flycatcher. But, sometimes a Siberian Rubythroat, Brambling, or some other waif puts on a marvelous show. This is the stuff of which dreams are made! Other vagrants seen in recent years include Common Cuckoo, Sky Lark, Gray-spotted (Gray-streaked) Flycatcher, Eyebrowed Thrush, and Hawfinch. Some individuals may linger for several days, but others vanish suddenly.

Other points of interest in the Pribilofs include the vast rookeries of Northern Fur-Seals, native Arctic Foxes, introduced Reindeer (elusive at times), a profusion of wildflowers, and spectacular scenery. For more information, consult www.alaskabirding.com.

My 4,000th Bird!

By Simon Thompson

Milestones don't come easily. They are just that, milestones. Mythical and elusive passages of time that we attempt to correlate and catalog. In reality it's not too difficult to see 1-200 birds in certain locations, but keeping track of where and when. Phew, that can be quite challenging.

The sky was a clear blue and the mountains were shadows against the distant horizon, although the distant tops sparkled with some early sprinklings of October snow. A flock of distant Choughs wheeled above the peaks and their resonant calls echoed off the far off slopes. Aside from these notes, all is quiet. I am in Bhutan, a small kingdom wedged between India and Tibet, and a country that epitomizes that age old cliché – nirvana! While I have not been here long enough to formulate more than just a superficial opinion, I know certain facts already. I have never been anywhere more peaceful in my life. There is barely a sound outside of birds, maybe distant voices and even the wind blowing softly in the trees. No traffic, no aircraft – just nature and the distant mountains rising above us. Wow! Actually all superlatives seem a little irrelevant as we travel around this superb Himalayan kingdom. Considering the elevation and season, the birds are amazing. We run into flocks of laughingthrushes, babblers and parrotbills. Hmm, I've seen a few of this lot before, but some of these are different. New birds appear thick and fast. I add Spotted and Black-faced Laughingthrushes, the former are quite spectacular and bear a superficial resemblance to the amazing Ocellated Antbird of Central America (without the blue facial skin, of course). There's also Rufous Sibia, Brown Parrotbill and even a Kalij Pheasant that we caught sneaking along the roadside. The birdlist was certainly mounting and began to inch ever closer to that aforementioned milestone.

Funny, that milestone thing, one really never knows the exact number due to taxonomic changes, splits, lumps or just incompetent record-keeping! It's just a number that fluctuates, sometimes heads up a few notches before crashing down again back to normality (more wine please) and to many people, it's just not that important. Well, okay, I don't chase too many rare birds in the US anymore and prefer to see them in their country of origin. Well, so says the purist in me as I lie back exhausted again after another wretchedly long plane flight. Like a good drug, I have to admit that lifers do give me a buzz, a spiritual high that I try to climb down from or more often, a smile that I can't conceal. I sometimes try as well.

So here I am, walking roadsides in Bhutan and enjoying rhododendron and pine forests, blue skies, and crisp, mountain air. Wow again! Where am I really? I think that number is very close to 4,000, but I will have to get home to really check that out. Here it doesn't matter one little bit (or does it?). I see a few Eurasian Kestrels, a Red-flanked Bluetail and a single Wallcreeper, but these have already been tallied over the past few years. The striking White-collared Blackbird that flies up from a fruiting tree is certainly new, as is the Golden-spectacled Warbler that is feeding in the roadside bushes. Gosh, which one is going to be my 4,000th bird? I am really not that certain, but they just keep on coming. Both White-browed Rosefinch and

White-winged Grosbeak are new as we walk down the roadside. So is a small black and white bird that is feeding in the nearby rushing river. The icy water that tumbles down from the Himalayan peaks and whips into white spume crashes over the water-smoothed rocks but doesn't bother this small pied bird that bounces around on the rocks. I know it's not a dipper, as the only ones here are Brown and White-throated and both waterthrushes are back in North America. This is a member of the flycatcher family (for want of a better slot to put them in) –



Little Forktail photo by Sudhir Shivaram

the forktails. They come in mostly black and white, although there is one with a chestnut back (beautiful too!). With barely a tail to call forked, this one that is fighting the rushing torrent is named the Little Forktail

— and maybe this is the 4,000th bird. Well, as I have gone into more detail on this one, you can indeed draw the correct assumption. The Little Forktail was indeed number 4,000 — and what a bird to reach this milestone with. It was certainly a beautiful, enigmatic black and white gem of a bird with bags of character. There are actually seven species of forktail, a predominantly Southeast Asian group of birds, and this was number six — only one to go and that's in Indonesia. (Hmm! No chance of that in the immediate future.)

So, 4,000 and counting. The birding continues and the numbers continue to climb. Despite the somewhat clinical approach to this game, it's important to go through life and appreciate all life that's around you, whether it be birds, wildflowers, dragonflies or fish. It's all connected — even with you! Yes, the game is fun and I will be the first to say that there's nothing wrong with a new bird here and there. But the game does indeed get harder to play and the stakes become higher. (Yes, more expensive too!) The destinations become more and more adventurous and the birds more and more exotic.

I know that it's an addiction, but thanks to the Little Forktail and 3,999 more of its friends, I am addicted and plan to be for the foreseeable future. I am not complaining and I am not ready to stop. There are many, many more out there just waiting to be seen, enjoyed and yes, added to the list.

Here's to 5,000!

You can join Simon this spring as he adds more birds to his list!

May 29-June 2, 2006 Venture to Pribilofs, Alaska

June 3 - 17, 2006 Grand Alaska Tour

For cost and details please contact the Ventures office or visit the Ventures website at www.birdventures.com for these and other trips. Ventures, PO Box 1095, Skyland, NC 28776, 828-253-4247 or toll free 866-253-4247.

Chapel Hill Bird Club *By Ginger Travis*

I joined the Chapel Hill Bird Club (CHBC) at the tail end of 1995 just as my interest in birds increased sharply and I began to bug experts like Haven Wiley with emailed questions and observations. “Why don’t you join the CHBC,” he suggested kindly (and in self-defense). I did, and found what I needed: a very welcoming group that offered weekly field trips, monthly programs, an annual winter-weekend trip to the Outer Banks and Lake Mattamuskeet, bird counts, a newsletter, and a valuable checklist. Shortly after I joined, CHBC member and Webmaster Will Cook started the popular listserv Carolinabirds. All of these offerings provided a great outlet for my desire to watch birds at home and fool around at work!

Organized in 1940, the CHBC has had a remarkably long life. (An even earlier organization, the Chapel Hill Ornithological Club, held the first Christmas bird counts for Chapel Hill back in the 1920s and ’30s.) I am fascinated by the ways voluntary organizations manage to maintain their existence after their founders are gone – and the CHBC has carried on through several generations of birders. The club may in fact have flirted with extinction a time or two in the past, but it thrives today. Meetings usually attract 25 to 30 people, and paid-up members exceed 100. A fair number of CHBC members also belong to Wake Audubon (Raleigh) and New Hope Audubon (Chapel Hill). The cross-membership among these groups and other local conservation organizations is great for all of them.

I highly recommend Maury Graves’s short, readable history of the CHBC, which is posted on the club’s web page at www.chbc.carolinanature/history.html. Lots of names very familiar to North and South Carolina birders today belong to people active in the Chapel Hill birding community in the 1970s and ’80s. Who compiled bird count results and organized field trips back then? Who were the talented teenagers who grew up to become some of our best local birders today? What were the hotspots before Falls Lake and Jordan Lake were built? And what has changed about how birders get together to share their interests? I was surprised to read that in the 1970s and early ’80s the CHBC used to hold several potlucks a year and a Christmas tea. A Christmas tea? The club seems to have been more social then – perhaps because life in the Triangle was less frantic. Favorite birding destinations were Beaverdam Lake and Lake Hogan. But when Jordan Lake was constructed in the mid-1970s and filled in the early ’80s, it quickly diverted birders from the old destinations.

If you’d like to drop in at a Chapel Hill Bird Club meeting or field trip, check out the schedules at www.chbc.carolinanature.com. We meet the fourth Monday of the month from September through November and January through April. Our May meeting is a picnic, usually at Jordan Lake on the third Monday. We take a break in June, July, August and December.

See you in Chapel Hill? Hope so!

Feathered Features

The annual **Great Backyard Bird Count** will be held February 17-20. Count the birds you see in your yard or at your favorite state park or refuge. For more information check out www.birdsource.org/gbbc.

The spring **NC Partners In Flight** meeting takes place March 28 from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm in Wake County near Falls Lake at Blue Jay Point County Park. Scheduled presentations include: Painted Bunting Monitoring and Research in NC, Jamie Rotenberg, UNC-W; Effects of Landscape Context on Early-succession Songbird Nest Success in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina, Jason Riddle, NC State University; Spatial and Temporal Variation in the Singing Rates of two Breeding Forest Songbirds: The Ovenbird and the Black-throated Blue Warbler, Jerome Brewster, NC State University; Enhancing GAP Vertebrate Models to Address the Diverse Needs of the Avian Conservation Community, Ed Laurent, Southeast GAP Analysis Project; and Developing Better Information Delivery for Private Forestland Owners, Kevin Miller, NC State University.

National Keep Your Cat Indoors Day takes place May 13th. Check the American Bird Conservancy website www.abcbirds.org/cats/NKYCID.htm for more information.

CBC Bonus Field Trips

Congaree National Park, SC, May 6-7. Lead by Robin Carter. Meet at hotel (TBA) in Sumter at 6 am on May 6 to car-pool to Congaree National Park. Depending on the water levels we will bird the best area of the park for migrants and summer resident birds. This might be the boardwalk area (if water levels are high), or it might be the new Bates Fork Tract off of US 601 (if this area is high and dry). Target species will be migrants, Swainson's and Prothonotary Warblers, Mississippi Kite, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, Cliff Swallow, and other summer residents.



We will bird until approximately noon and then have a picnic lunch. In the afternoon we will explore some of the areas near the park for species such as Painted Bunting, Horned Lark, Bobolink, and perhaps a Dickcissel, if we are lucky. We will visit Congaree Bluffs Heritage Preserve and look for Mississippi and Swallow-tailed Kites from atop a high bluff overlooking Congaree National Park. We will have an early dinner at some nearby restaurant (probably the Town and Country Restaurant in St. Matthews). After dinner we will drive to Manchester State Forest in Sumter County to look for Red-cockaded Woodpeckers as they come in to roost at dusk and then try to see a Chuck-will's-widow or two on the back roads. Manchester State Forest is only about 15 miles from Sumter, so we could get back to the hotel at a reasonable hour even after searching for Chuck-will's-widow for an hour or so.

On Sunday morning there will be an optional field trip to Potato Creek, near Santee NWR on Lake Marion. Here we would look for Purple Gallinule, Anhinga, Boat-tailed Grackle, and other marsh birds. This area is very near I-95, so it would be convenient for attendees from the eastern Piedmont of North Carolina or from the Charleston, SC area. Potato Creek is adjacent to the Cuddo Unit of Santee NWR, which has loads of alligators as well as Wild Turkeys. Those who might be on their way back to the mountains might bird the Congaree National Park boardwalk. The Congaree field trip will really be a weekend visiting some of the best areas in central South Carolina — Congaree National Park, Congaree Bluffs Heritage Preserve, Manchester State Forest, and Lake Marion. The combination of Deep South breeding specialties, plus a few migrants should make for a very birdy weekend.

The trip is limited to 20 participants and costs \$10 per person. Contact Dana Harris at 224-406-4198 or srharris@mindspring.com before sending in your registration. More details in the next newsletter! For more information contact Robin Carter at 803-782-8820 or rcarter@sc.rr.com.

The **Western Sampler** trip in May is full with a waiting list!

The Splendor of the Oregon Coast

Saturday, August 12 - Sunday, August 20

Simon Thompson leads another special CBC bonus trip — this time to Oregon. Shorebirds amass along the Oregon coast and our route will take us south through excellent habitat before heading inland towards Bend for White-headed Woodpecker and Prairie Falcon. Malheur is one of the largest refuges in the western U.S. and one of the finest birding spots in Oregon. We return to Portland via Mt. Hood and the Cascades. Cost from Portland: \$TBA. For more information contact Simon at:

Ventures Birding and Nature Tours

PO Box 1095

Skyland, NC 28776

Phone: 828-253-4247

Travel@birdventures.com

www.birdventures.com

Bald Eagle Encounter

By Flo Cobey

We live on Lake Wylie and look onto the main channel from our breakfast table. As I was about to sit down on November 17 I could see a large, black bird just above the water.

Looking closer Bill and I could see that it had a white head and tail — a Bald Eagle. We see them several times a year but this one was circling over an area which we presumed had a school of fish. However, when I went back to get my binoculars, I could see a raft of about 11 American Coots. The eagle would circle about 30 - 40 feet over the water and then dive on the raft. The coots would dive under the surface of the water leaving only small circles behind them. This continued for several minutes. We saw him miss at least 4 - 5 times. Finally, he dove and caught a coot who was slow in diving. The eagle remained floating on the water for 15 - 20 seconds while coots bobbed to the surface all around him. Then he, with great effort, got airborne with a coot in his talons, flew around our boathouse and disappeared into the cove.



Address Changes

You might have noticed some address changes in this newsletter! Our Headquarters Secretary, Dana Harris, and our President, Stephen Harris, have moved to Bloomingdale, IL, outside Chicago. They still plan to continue with their CBC positions and travel to the Carolinas for meetings. The official CBC address will be the address in Raleigh that you see on the back page of the newsletter, but for field trip and meeting registrations, we'll be using their Bloomingdale address so Dana can receive the correspondence faster.

Welcome New Members!

Kathy Bartt, Brevard, NC; **Frank Bragg**, Charlotte, NC; **Teri Lynn Herbert**, Charleston, SC; **Rhonda Horinka**, Wake Forest, NC; **Susan and Philip Lessner**, Newberry, SC; **Tamara Lester**, Morehead City, NC; **Kerry and Trish MacPherson**, Apex, NC; **Mike & Karen McGinty**, Hilton Head Island, SC; **Robert M. Odear**, Wake Forest, NC; **Vin Stanton**, Asheville, NC; **Lisa Wagner & Tim Spira**, Clemson, SC; and **Chuck Warden**, Wilmington, NC.

Carolina Bird Club Registration Form

Name(s) _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Day Phone _____ Evening phone _____ Email _____

☐ Update my membership record with this address information.

Registration for the Congaree National Park bonus trip costs \$10/pp paid in advance.

Enclosed is my check for \$_____ for _____ member(s) to join the **Congaree National Park, SC May 6-7 trip**.

Club policy requires all field trip participants to comply with the field trip leader's assessment and requests concerning the physical ability of each participant to make or complete the trip.

I release and discharge (and will not make a claim against) Carolina Bird Club for injury, death, or property damage arising from my participation at this meeting and Club field trips. This release of liability is entered into on behalf of all members of my family, including all minors accompanying me. I certify that I am the parent or legal guardian of any such minors and that I am over 18 years of age.

Signature _____ Date _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Make check payable to Carolina Bird Club and send to: CBC, P.O. Box 6374, Bloomingdale, IL 60108.



Nonprofit Organization
US Postage Paid
Raleigh, NC
Permit No. 1998

Carolina Bird Club, Inc.
6300-138 Creedmoor Road
Suite 422
Raleigh, NC 27612-6730

142103000
SMITHSONIAN LIBRARIES
25 Mrc 154 Nhb
PO Box 37012
Washington, DC 20013-7012

5
11

Upcoming CBC Meetings
Savannah, GA September 29-October 1
Nags Head, NC January 26-28, 2007

CBC Board Members

President, Stephen Harris
Bloomington, IL, 224-406-4198
srharris@mindspring.com

Vice-Presidents

John Cely, Columbia, SC
John Ennis, Leland, NC
Simon Thompson, Asheville, NC

Secretary

Kathleen O'Grady, Columbia, SC

Treasurer

Bruce Smithson, Wilmington, NC

NC Members-at-Large

Kim Horstman, New Bern
Gail Lankford, Asheville
Lori Martin, Maiden
Ed Toone, Wilmington

SC Members-at-Large

Bob Ellis, Columbia
Steve Patterson, Lancaster

Immediate Past President, Bob Wood, Camden, SC

Editor of *The Chat*, Kent Fiala, Hillsborough, NC

Website Editor, Kent Fiala, Hillsborough, NC

Editor of *CBC Newsletter*, Karen Bearden

1809 Lakepark Drive, Raleigh, NC 27612

919-844-9050, chickadeebirders@earthlink.net

Submission deadlines are due the 1st of January, March, May, July, September, and November.

Headquarters Secretary, Dana Harris, Bloomington, IL
224-406-4198, srharris@mindspring.com

Rare Bird Alert: 704-332-BIRD

CBC Website: www.carolinabirdclub.org

The *CBC Newsletter* is published bimonthly by Carolina Bird Club, Inc. Founded in 1937 the membership is open to anyone interested in birds, natural history, and conservation. Current dues are: Individual & non-profit, \$20; Associate (in household with individual), \$5; Student, \$15; Patron, \$50 and up; Sustaining & businesses, \$25; Life, \$400; Associate Life (in household with Life Member), \$100 (both Life memberships can be paid in four annual installments). Cost for CBC bird checklists, including postage: 10@\$2.50, 25@\$6, 50@\$11.75, 75@\$17.75, and 100@\$23.50. Submit application for membership, change of address, and payment for checklists to: CBC Headquarters Secretary, 6300-138 Creedmoor Road, Suite 422, Raleigh, NC 27612-6730. Copyright © 2006.

Printed on 100% recycled paper at Grass Roots Press.